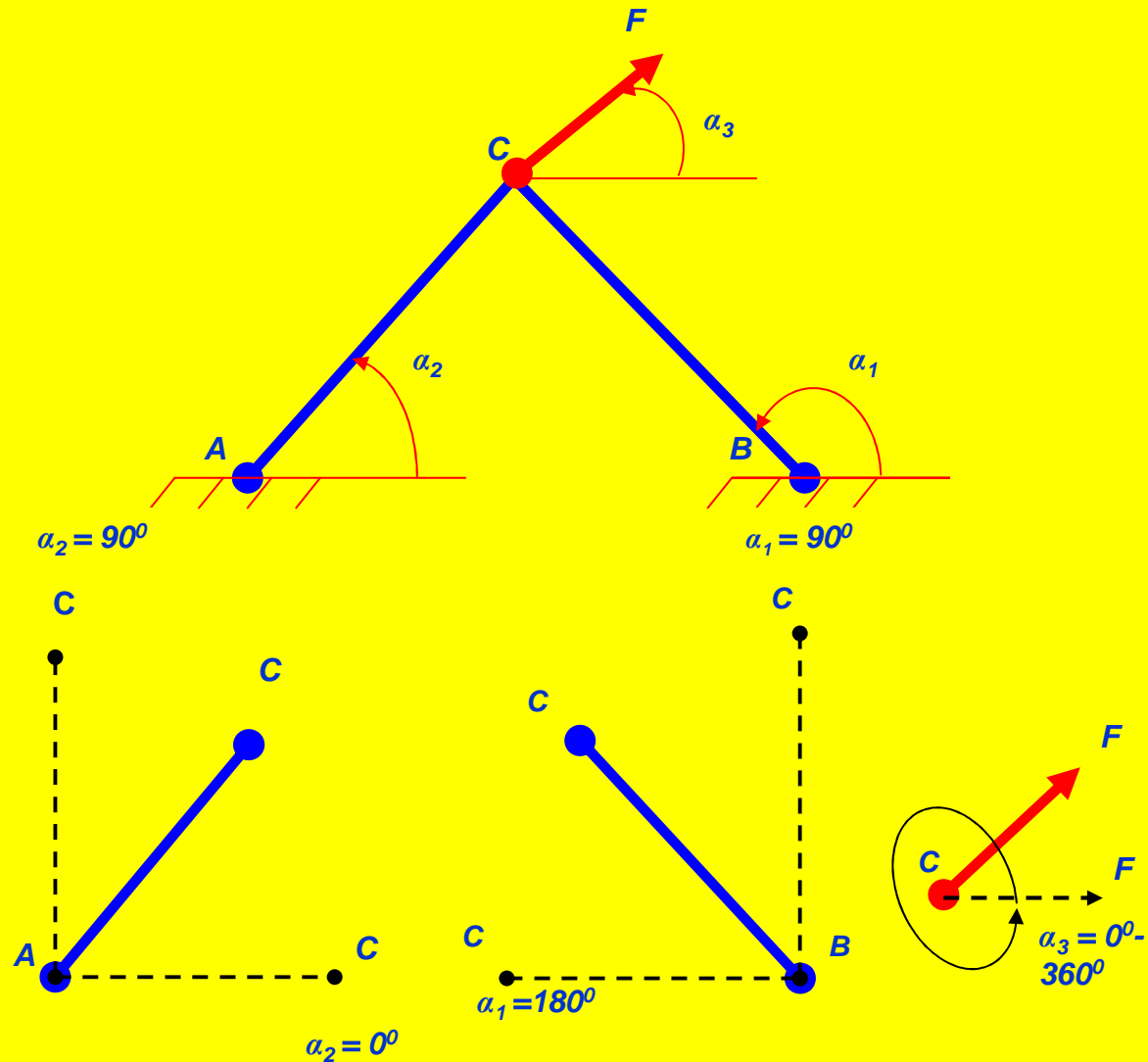




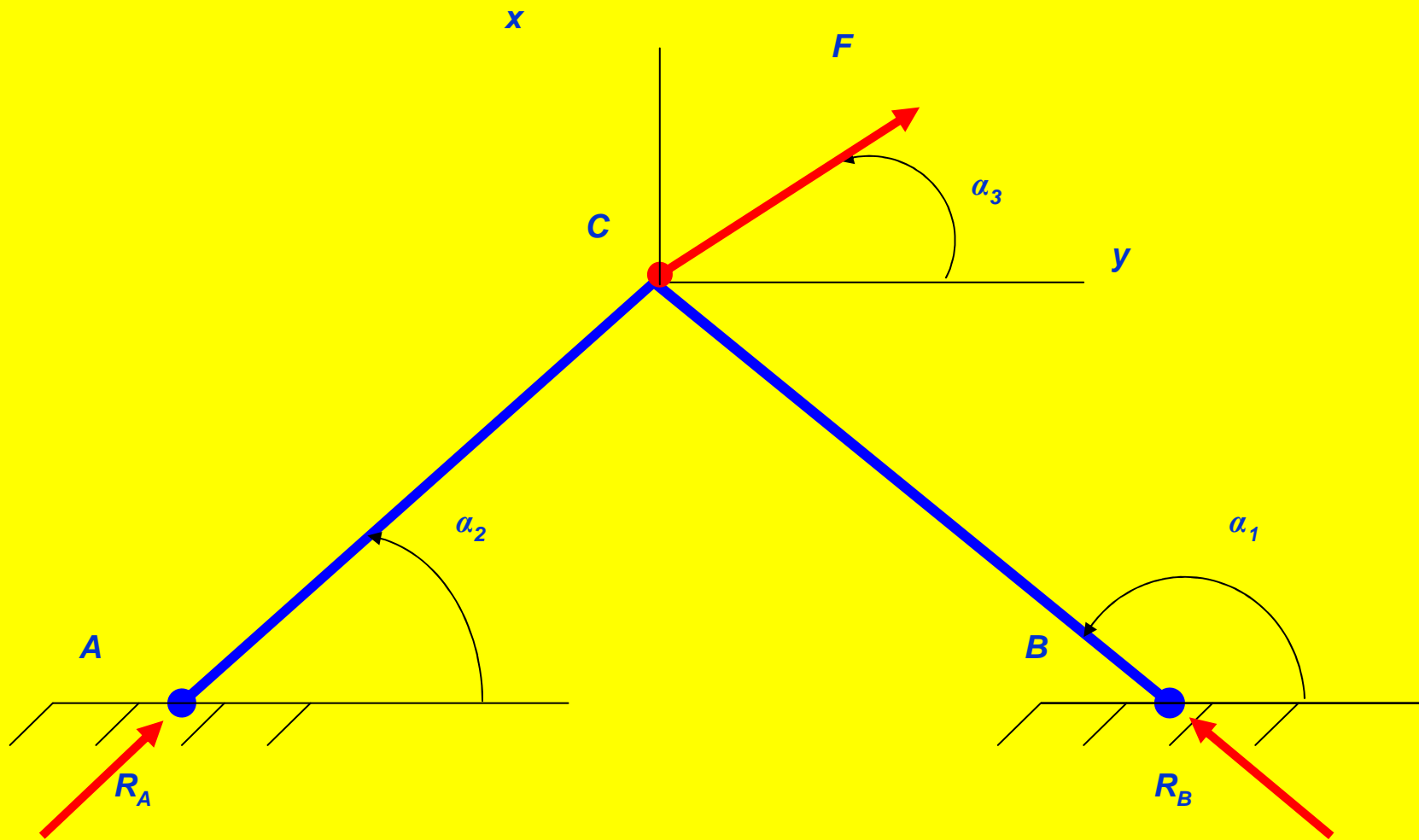
# ***DETERMINATION OF BEAM REACTIONS USING “EXCEL”***

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2011 – 05 - 19***

# ***Task model***



# ***Tasks of computational scheme***



# ***Equations***

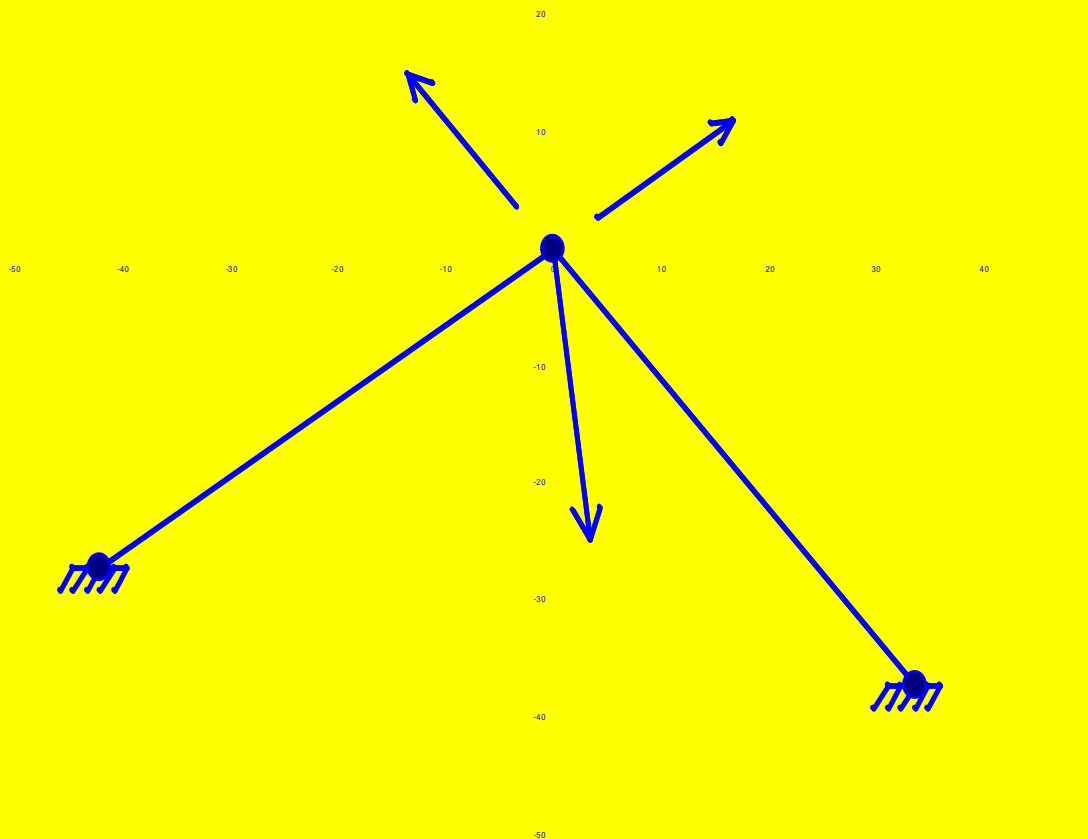
$$\Sigma F_x = 0, R_B \cdot \cos\alpha_1 + R_A \cdot \cos\alpha_2 + F \cdot \cos\alpha_3 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0, R_B \cdot \sin\alpha_1 + R_A \cdot \sin\alpha_2 + F \cdot \sin\alpha_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

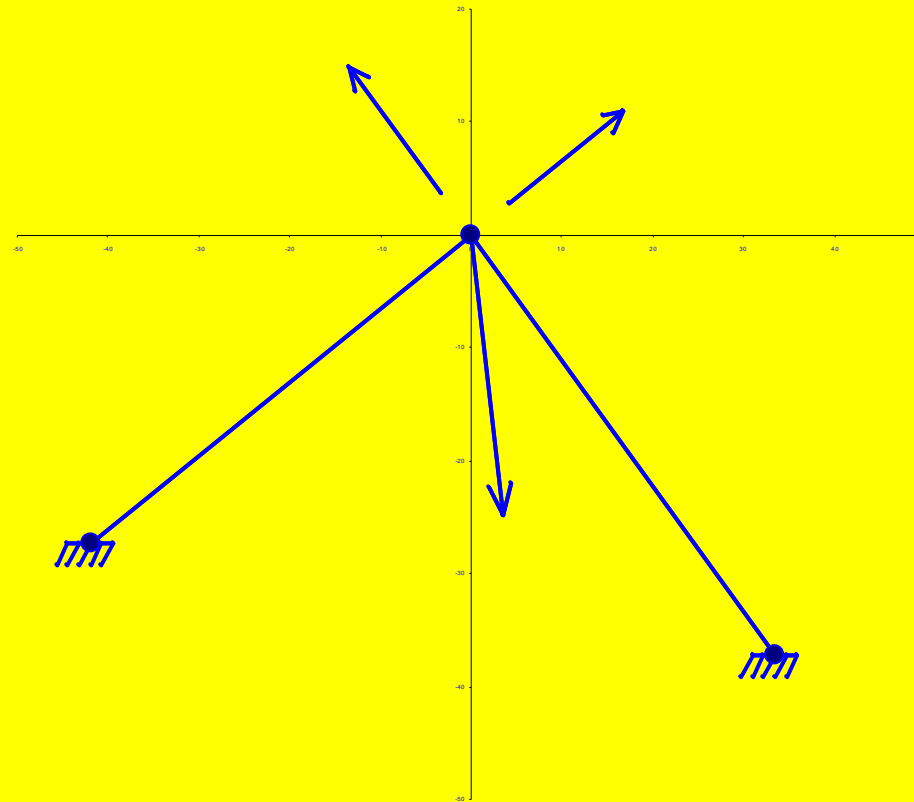
$$R_B = (-1) \cdot (R_A \cdot \cos\alpha_2 + F \cdot \cos\alpha_3) / \cos\alpha_1 \quad (3)$$

$$R_A = F \cdot (\cos\alpha_3 \cdot \tan\alpha_1 - \sin\alpha_3) / (\sin\alpha_2 - \cos\alpha_2 \cdot \tan\alpha_1) \quad (4)$$

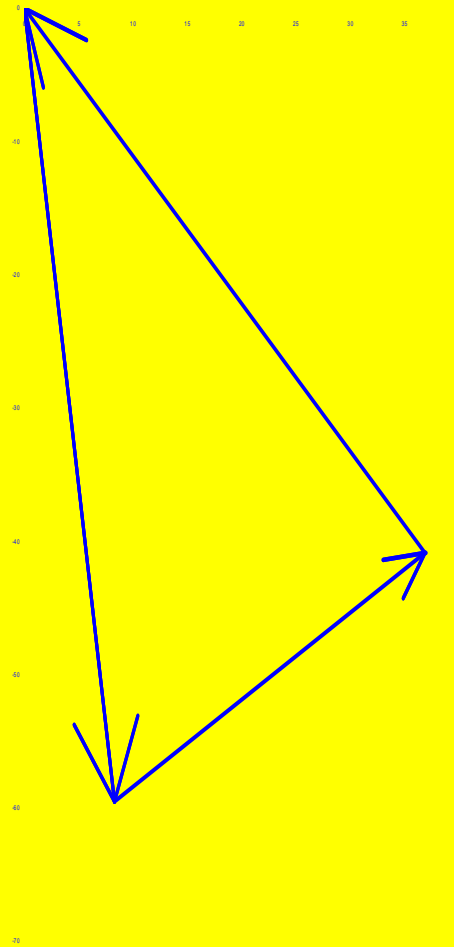
# ***Task calculation scheme with free directions***



# ***Task scheme with correct directions***



# ***Triangle of forces***

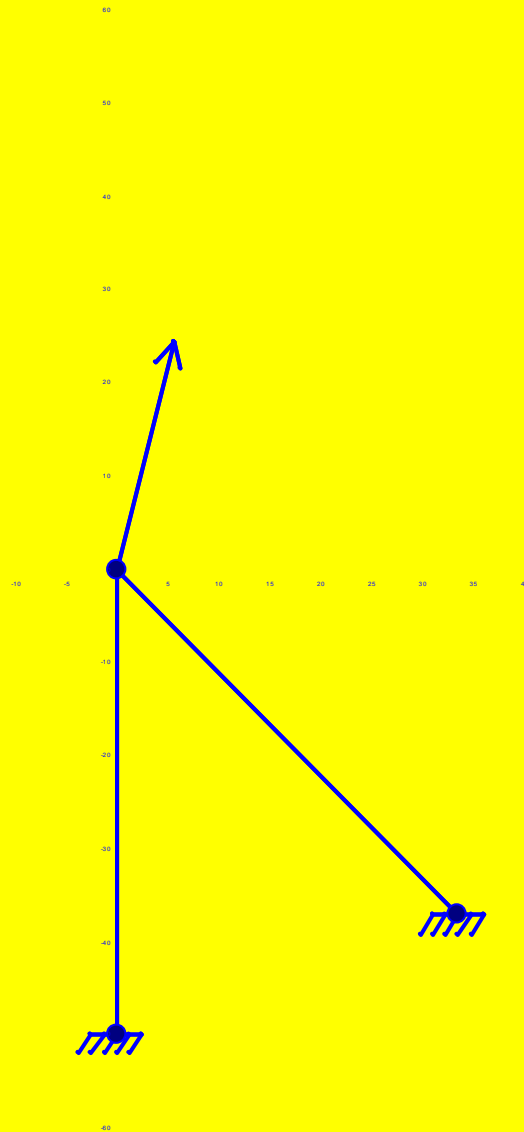


# ***Data of tables contents***

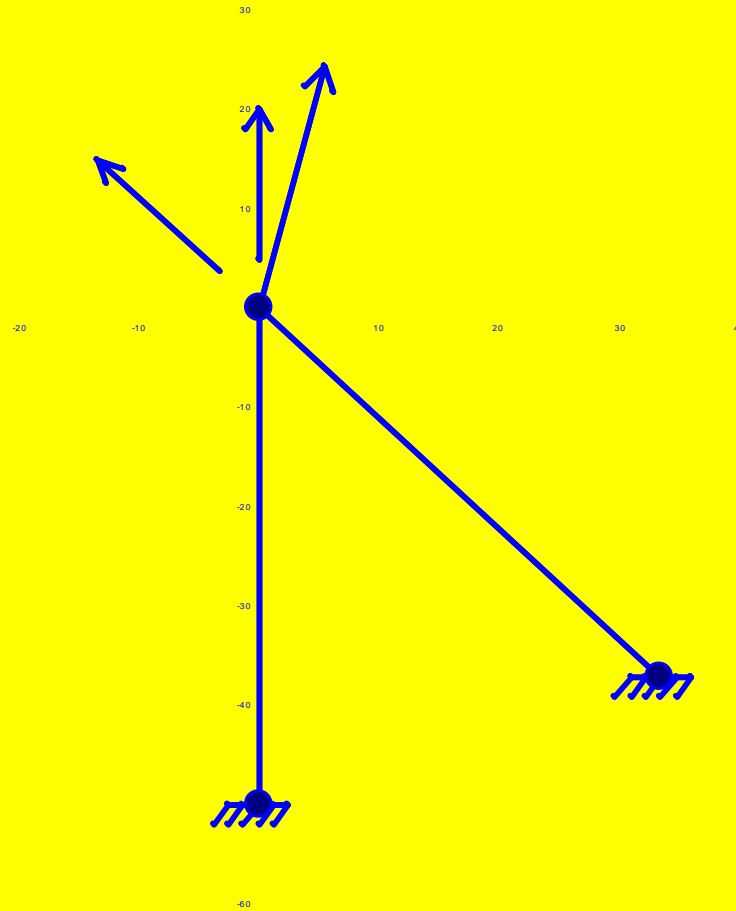
<b><i>Data</i></b>					<b><i>Calculations</i></b>				<b><i>Directs</i></b>	
<b><i>Ex.</i></b>	<b><i>F</i></b>	<b><i><math>\alpha_1</math></i></b>	<b><i><math>\alpha_2</math></i></b>	<b><i><math>\alpha_3</math></i></b>	<b><i>R<sub>A</sub></i></b>	<b><i>R<sub>B</sub></i></b>	<b><i>C<sub>X</sub></i></b>	<b><i>C<sub>Y</sub></i></b>	<b><i>R<sub>A</sub></i></b>	<b><i>R<sub>B</sub></i></b>
<b><i>no.</i></b>	<b><i>kN</i></b>	<b><i>degrees</i></b>	<b><i>degrees</i></b>	<b><i>degrees</i></b>	<b><i>kN</i></b>	<b><i>kN</i></b>	<b><i>kN</i></b>	<b><i>kN</i></b>		
<b><i>E2</i></b>	<b><i>59</i></b>	<b><i>132</i></b>	<b><i>90</i></b>	<b><i>798</i></b>	<b><i>-72,2</i></b>	<b><i>19,8</i></b>	<b><i>0</i></b>	<b><i>0</i></b>	<b><i>opposite</i></b>	<b><i>actual</i></b>



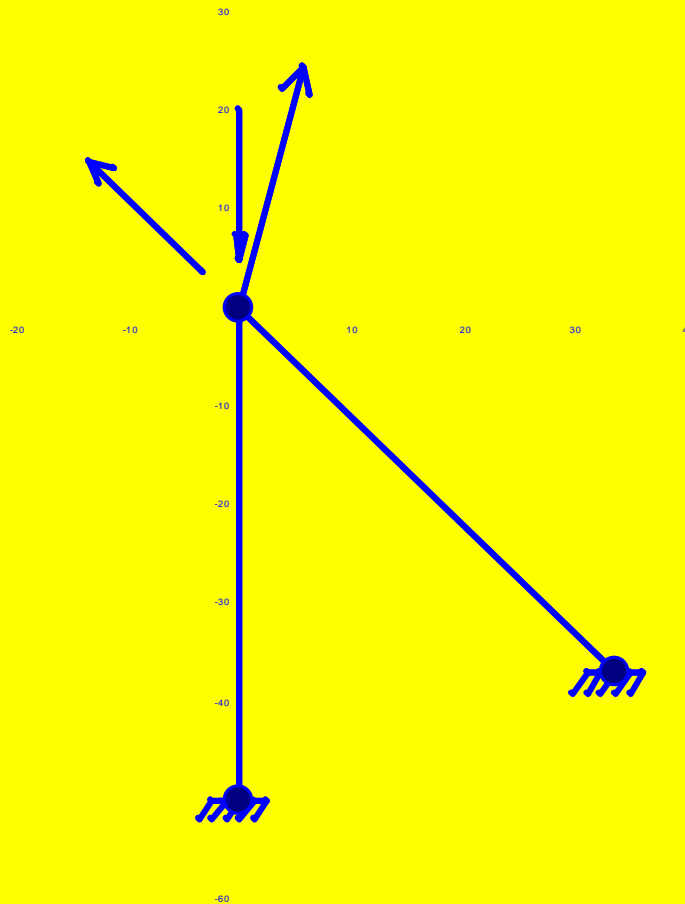
# ***Task calculation scheme***



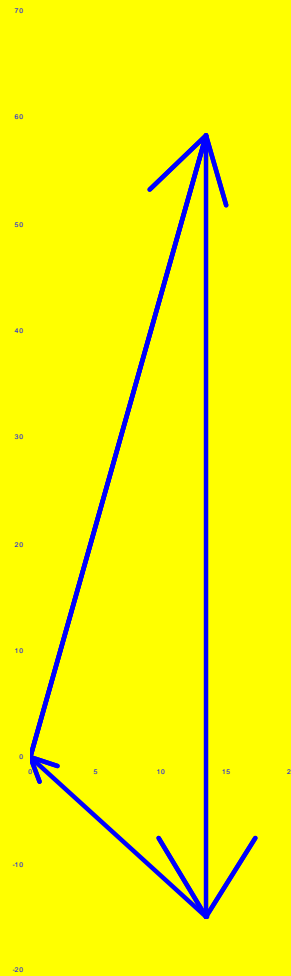
# ***Task calculation scheme with free directions***



# ***Task calculation scheme with correct directions***

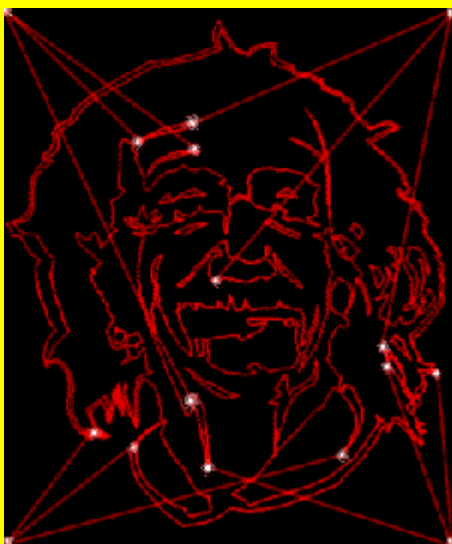


# ***Task scheme of graph solutions***



## Conclusions:

1. Provided examples prove that this methodology allows flexible modelling of basic/general model, starting from the simplest and moving towards more complicated assignments as well as. It (methodology) also provides possibility to choose directions of the loadings changing their inclination angles from 0 to 360 degrees.
2. Two ways of a task solution are possible:
  - a) Using figures from a table of initial data, to calculate and draw a scheme manually/on paper and compare it with computer-aided solution.
  - b) Using different modelling variants, to model correctly a table of data (applying the same scheme) and get the same computer-aided solution.
3. Application of IT helps to save time and leads to a better quality of tasks of statically determinate system of beam.
4. This methodology requires both a student and a teacher to possess specific knowledge and skills in the fields of mechanics and informational technologies.



Thanks for attention